"That Girl Wuz, and Is, I Know, A Borned Soldier and Hero!"

The Journal takes pride and pleasure in announcing that it will present to its readers and visitors to the G. A. R. Encampment, on Tuesday of Encampment week, an entirely new poem by Mr. James Whitcomb Riley. The poem, which is in the Hoosier dialect, was written by its famous author especially for the Journal's Encampment edition, and is regarded by him as one of the best productions of his brain and pen. To quote his own characteristic expression concerning it, in a letter to the editor of this paper, "I regard it as one of the best things I have ever yet coaxed out of my ostensible intellect," and perusal of it confirms the author's judgment. It will be illustrated throughout by Mr. William Vawter, aided by suggestions from Mr. Riley himself, and will be presented in the best style known to newspaper typography, occupying, with the illustrations, a full page of the paper. It is very safely within the bounds of truth to say that in this extraordinary attraction the Journal presents to its friends and patrons by far the most expensive and delightful feature ever offered its readers by an Indianapolis newspaper. The fame of Mr. Riley and the incomparable interest shown in everything he writes will undoubtedly create an extraordinary demand for this, his latest and most elaborate production. The Journal has spared neither pains nor expense in the selection and preparation of special attractions for its encampment editions, and its columns will be filled each day with articles of exceptional interest to the veterans of the G. A. R. as well as its general readers.

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

THE Hon. John Sherman will speak to-day on the silver question. He will probably say something.

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date, the city has paid in interest on its debt \$23,233 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

EVEN the Board of Public Works seems to have a realizing sense of what awnits the Sullivan clique when the encampment is over, and is very nervous

THE declaration of General Lew Wallace that he will march in line with the Montgomery battalion gives much satisfaction to the comrades outside of that

Or 124 votes cast for free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, ninety-nine were Democrats. Of 226 votes against it, 116 were Democrats and 110 were Republicans.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 ar hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as a result of this "business administration."

CONGRESS can afford to do som thing to encourage the return to their native country of such foreigners as those who are leaving the Pittsburg district for Poland and Hungary.

SENATOR VOORHEES is receiving great many complimentary letters for his recent "great effort" from Democratic office seckers in Indiana. Such approval is very valuable.

THE city will be more generally decorated next week than ever before, and the decorations will be more elaborate and artistic. This for the veterans whom the people delight to honor.

Ir must not be forgotten that the voting on the silver bill was reached by the adoption of a rule like that which the Republican House adopted-namely. a period for debate, to be followed by voting and not by filibustering.

THAT is a very bright thought of the Democratic managers to send out scouts to tell Republicans privately that the Democratic canvass shows an anti-Sullivan majority of 2,700. This time the Republicans will not be tricked into inactivity by any such reports.

REPRESENTATIVE MORSE comes back at Commissioner Lochren for charging that he used a penalty envelope sent to convey information to a pensioner for private correspondence. Those who | store. The bank had a short career. | "The idea!"-

know the Massachusetts Representative, who was born in Indiana, will laugh at the idea of his saving two cents, as he is not only wealthy but generous and far above petty meanness. Mr. Morse says his clerk might have used the envelope through ignorance, inclosing a private letter in it, but, if that is the case, the envelope will show by the handwriting, and the Commissioner has

THE G. A. R. AND PENSIONS.

The position of the present administration on the pension question will undoubtedly cause some discussion and action in the coming encampment of the G. A. R. The recent raid on the pension system, which has already resulted in cutting off thousands of deserving veterans and legal pensioners, and which, if continued, will cut off other thousands, cannot be overlooked by an organization which is not only composed wholly of veterans, but one of whose chief objects is to look after the interests of honorably discharged soldiers. The Commissioner of Pensions has recently made several explanatory statements designed to set the a ministration right before the public and to show that it is actuated solely by a desire to purge the pension list of unworthy persons and to make it truly a roll of honor, but the explanations do not consist with the acts of the administration. These are such as to compel the conclusion by every reasonable person that there is a fixed purpose and policy on the part of the administration to make war on the pension list, and to cut off all against whom any sort of a technical or ex parte case can be made. In doing this they have committed so many acts of injustice that there is scarcely a community throughout the entire North that cannot furnish one or more victims. In many instances they are so impoverished and helpless that they are unable to avail themselves of the invitation to show cause why they should not be cut off, and the notice to do so is equivalent to a permanent revocation of their pensions, while of those who try to have their cases reconsidered it is safe to predict that very few will succeed in regaining their pensions. The administration did not begin the raid against pensions without first having reorganized the pension-examining boards in conformity with its anti-pension policy, and when a veteran comes before one of these Hoke Smith boards he will find it exceedingly rough sled-

The Grand Army of the Republic will undoubtedly take notice of this state of things, and much interest will be felt in its action. It cannot take a political view of the case, because partisan polities are strictly forbidden in the Grand Army, but it can espouse the cau se of the veteran, and we shall be surprised if it does not do so in terms that will leave no doubt as to where it stands. If the Journal might be permitted to make a suggestion, it would be that the G. A. R. direct steps to be taken to test the legality of the action of the administration in cutting off pensions. We believe such action would be perfectly legitimate and the position tenable. The question ought to be tested in the courts whether one administration has a right to revoke pensions granted by a previous one in conformity with law. When an applicant for a pension has been examined by officers appointed for that purpose, and his claim passed upon and allowed by other officials, the case is closed. It is res adjudicata, and takes the form of a contract. We do not believe it is competent for any administration to reopen cases so passed upon except on the ground of fraud, which, of course, vitiates all contracts. But even in that case it is for the government to prove fraud. It has no right to put the burden of proof on the pensioner. In all claims against the government it is a rule of the accounting officers that a case once settled is always settled. The rule of res adjudicata is strictly enforced. Why should not the same rule hold good against the

The Journal is of the opinion that the G. A. R. should make a strong declaration against the anti-pension policy of the present administration, not on political grounds, but as a matter of right and justice to the veterans, and that it should take measures to have tested in the courts the right of the government to revoke a pension after it has been granted.

A MISSISSIPPIAN'S GALL

Representative Hooker, of Mississippi, in his speech on the silver question, declared himself in favor of repealing the tax on State bank notes. Speaking in favor of State banks, he said:

A singular fact was mentioned to me by one of the most intelligent and assute bankers of Mississippi, Mr. Millsaps, president Capital State Bank, the day before left home. You will be astonished when l tell you that he says the State bonds of the State of Mississippi, the county bonds of the State of Mississippi and the municipal bonds of our cities and towns are to-day more eagerly sought for than the bonds of the United States, and are regarded as an

equally safe investment. And why not? They are predicated upon the taxable property, real and personal, of the State. Every dollar of real and personal property is piedged for their redemption. They constitute, therefore, as a basis for banking, a foundation as solid and as stable as that which you find in the national banks when they deposit the bonds of the government o: the United States in the treasury as a basis of their circulation.

Mississippi State bonds may be considered very safe securities in Mississippi, but if Mr. Hooker or Mr. Millsaps would try to negotiate some of them in London with an idea that they are as good as United States bonds, they would soon discover their mistake. Mississippi is chiefly known in financial circles abroad as a repudiating State. She was the first State of the Union to repudiate her bonus, and by two separate acts repudiated seven million dollars' worth. It is rather unfortunate for Mr. Hooker's argument that all these repudiated bonds were issued to pay for stock in State banks. The first \$5,000,000 were issued to pay for stock in the Union Bank of Mississippi, chartered in 1838 under a law which pledged the State to furnish the working capital. This was in the good old Democratic and State bank times that Mr. Hooker would re-

The author of "Repudiation of State Debts" says: "Its capital was loaned to insolvent individuals and corporations, and its management resembled that of a gambling concern." In less than two years after the granting of its charter it was hopelessly insolvent. In January, 1841, the Governor communicated to the Legislature the facts concerning the bank's condition, and recommended that it be placed in liquidation and the \$5,000,000 of bonds negotiated three

years before be repudiated. This was

done, and not one dollar of the bonds was ever paid. The other \$2,000,000 of repudiated bonds were issued by the State to an institution called the Planters' Bank, which was chartered in 1830, with au authorized capital of \$3,000,000, of which the State agreed to take \$2,000,000. This bank lasted longer than the other, but through bad management it also finally failed, and the bonds issued for the State's stock were repudiated. Many, if not most, of these bonds were held abroad, and the credit of every State in the Union and of the United States suffered from the action of Mississippi. Both of the banks above named were

great loss on the people. In view of these facts it is the sublimation of gall for Mr. Hooker to talk about the bonds of Mississippi being equal to those of the United States for banking purposes.

banks of issue, and when they failed

their notes became worthless, imposing

It is gratifying to learn that Mr. Springer, chairman of the House committee on banking and currency, is opposed to the repeal of the tax on the notes of State banks. He is quoted

I do not believe in going back to the days of the old State banking system, and of being compelled to have forty-four different kinds of currency in this country. The removal of the tax upon State banks and the re-establishment of the old system would be an obstruction to business. for one, am against it, and I do not believe that such a bill can pass. I favor a stable currency, good slike in all the States, accepted without question everywhere and familiar to the people, and printed upon such paper that counterfeits can be readily detected. Any other currency is an obstruction to business, and I shall oppose it.

So many Democrats are unsound on this and other phases of the financial question that it is gratifying to find that the chairman of an important committee

THE Home Bulletin, a paper published at the Soldiers' Home in Hampton, Va., publishes a list of 103 veterans who are inmates whose names have been dropped, giving the name and the age of each pensioner. In the whole list but three are under fifty years of age, while the average age of all the deposed is sixty-one years. Forty of the whole number are over sixty-two years of age, the age at which all Mexican veterans are drawing a service pension and army officers are retired upon good pay for

THE finances of the world's fair are improving. Two weeks ago a first payment of 10 per cent. was made on the debenture bonds. This week a second payment of 10 per cent. will be made, and on Sept. 15 probably a further payment of 20 per cent. The floating debt has been wiped out, and the managers hope, after taking up the bonds, to be able to make a bandsome payment on the stock. Altogether the present outlook is very pleasing to all concerned.

COMMENTING on the vote in the Honse on the silver question, the Sentinel says: "The Indiana Representatives stand almost with the general average." Five out of the eleven Democratic Representatives from this State voted in faver of free silver coinage on a ratio of 16 to 1, while the Republicans voted solid against it. This shows where the honest-money sentiment of the country is

Now that the crowning figure on the monument is in position and the scaffolding removed, every one can see what a stupendous blunder it would have been to have had it face in any other direction than south. The commissioners owe a great debt of gratitude to the press for having saved them from making a mistake that would have made them odious to posterity.

A BLUNDER in the date of a telegraphic dispatch made the Journal say yesterday that the First National Bank of New York had suspended. The dispatch should have been dated "York, Neb." It was the First National of that city that failed. The First National of New York is one of the soundest institutions in the country.

THE Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Journal asserts that one thousand pensioners are being dropped every working day in the Pension Bureau and one hundred names are being added. Why not publish a daily list of the suspended, so that the public may have accurate knowledge about this

THE Republicans of the House are entitled to more credit than they will get because they have not sprung a resolution of inquiry regarding the policy of the Pension Bureau while the silver bills were under consideration. That over in the House, such a resolution is

MAYOR CARTER HARRISON'S popularity in Chicago is not altogether undeserved. A landford who voluntarily makes a reduction in the rent of all his houses on account of hard times is a friend in need.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

So She Might. Society Editor-Here is a woman writing to us to know if a grass widow ought to wear mourn-Boss Editor-She might wear a green lawn.

Ha Got Wind. Watts-Is it true that you got wind of the bank failure before the doors were closed! Potts-No. I went down to get a check cashed an hour after the doors were closed. It was then that I got wind.

Absent-Minded.

"That husband of mine is dreadfully absentminded," said one woman.

"Indeed!" said the other woman. "Yes, indeed. The cooking hasn't been to suit him, and he came home the other evening and kissed the cook for me, and gave me a week's notice to leave."

MR. CLEVELAND'S TROUBLE

The President Reported to Have Had a Tumor Removed from His Jaw.

He Is Believed to Be Threatened with Cancer. Despite Denials of Cabinet and Other Officials at Washington.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Men in Congress and officials in the various executive departments of the government dropped the silver question for a time to-day, to discuss the reports which came here concerning President Cleveland's health. The Philadelphia Press published three columns of leaded matter from its New York correspondent giving the details of a surgical operation said to have been recently performed upon Mr. Cleveland's jaw for relief from a tumor. The article intimated in unmistakable language that the President's physician, while believing that their patient was relieved directly of the tumor, suspected that there was lurking in his blood that which would develop into dread and mysterious enemy, which they scarcely dare to mention, meaning cancer. The officials under President Cleveland those who have seen and heard from him most of the time of late, gave as their official opinion, as was expected, that the reports fixing the organic disease from which the President is said to sufuntounded; fer were of them claimed same time none to have any direct or reliable information upon the subject. Senators and members of the House who have seen the President frequently believed the statement true. One of them, who is an intimate personal friend of Secretary Lamont, stated that the Secretary of War had told him three weeks ago that Mr. Cleveland was a "very sick man," and that his condition was a matter of serious concern to those most closely associated with him. There are but three or four men in Washington who really know much from first about his condition, hand they will not talk to any one for publication. They have known for some time that the President was worried about his health and believed that there was lurking in his system germs of a serious maiady, but if they knew what it was they would not mention it. The belief obtains here that the President did not know, up to within a few days at least, what really afflicted him. First it was said to be an affection of the kindeys, then dropsy; now cancer is named. There seems little if any doubt that the President's health is a matter of consuming concern to him and his intimate personal friends.

Associated Press Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- The report that the President was recently operated on for the removal of a cancerous growth in the mouth is discredited by all the members of the official family approached on the subject, including Private Secretary Thurber and two members of the Cabinet, who declined to permit the use of their names. The President is extremely averse to public discussion of his health, and his friends are naturally governed by his wellknown wishes in the matter. One of them. who is in a position to know, says that the best refutation of the reports about the serious illness of the President lies in the fact that he is making preparations for a prompt return to his official duties at Washington, and will probably be here before the week closes. A member of the Cabinet told a reporter this afternoon that he bad seen the President frequently since the date of the alleged operation, and never noticed the slightest indication of such a thing, nor had he ever heard of it before to-day. Consequently, he was confident that the report was erroneous.

Tariff Tinkerers Getting Ready. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- At the request of the majority of the members of the ways and means committee Chairman Wilson this afternoon issued a call for a meeting of the committee to-morrow morning, at which it is desired and expected that the question of tariff hearings before the committee, how long they shall last, what classes of person and interests shall be heard, etc., will be decided. The Deprocratic members are anxious to get to work upon a tariff bill, so that it may be ready for report to the house by the date of the regular session in December of immediate-

after the holidays. Chairman Wilson has announced the following subcommittees to have charge of the several subjects named in the preparation of a tariff bill: On enstoms, Wilson, Whiting, Breckinridge, Reed and Burrows; international revenue, McMillin, Montmery, Bynum, Hopkins and Payne; administration of customs laws, Turner, Stevens, Tarsney, Payne and Gear; public debt, Bryan, McMillin, Whiting, Burrows and Dalzell; reciprocity and commercial treaties. Cockran, Bynum, Tareney, Gear and Dalzell.

Seaste Will Pass the Repeal Bill.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29. - For the first time Senators to-day openly stated that the bill unconditionally repealing the silver-purchase act would positively come to a vote and be passed by the Senate. Up to last evening they had doubt as to whether the bill could be forced to a vote, owing to the obstinate opposition of the free-coinage Senators, but the overwhelming majority given it by the House yesterday has had its influence in the upper branch of Congress. It is now conceded that a vote will be taken and the bill passed in September.

Patents Granted Indianians.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Patents were issued to-day to the following Indiana inventors: Fortune L. Bailey, Freeport, cash register and indicator; George Baldwin. Indianapolis, plow: Levi G. Cunningham. Greensburg, pump; Charles C. Durr, Plymouth, artificial tooth; Howard Ghere, Frankfort, straw carrier; William P. Grannis, Wolcottville, mowing machine; Laura B. Huddleston, Winchester, corpse dressing table; Charles Ingersoll, Indianapolis, oil burner; Lovell H. Sinclair, Switz City. motor; Percy B. Raymond, Indianapolis, lumber drying rack; Richard S. Rutter, Warsaw, submerged water heater; Emannel M. Rosenthal, Fort Wayne, display giove case; Walker A. Scott, Evansville, folding bed; Albert E. Whitney, Muncie bracket for collins; Peter Zackreigel, Tell City, voting booth.

Ex-Treasurer Nebeker's Receipt. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.-Hon. E. H. Nebeker, of Marion, and Secretary Frank M Milliken, of the Republican central committee, have left Washington for Fortress Monroe. They go to their home the latter part of the week. Mr. Nebeker has finally freed himselt of the responsibility as Treasurer of the United States. He carried away with him receipt in full from his successors, as follows: WASHINGTON, May 31.

Received from E. H. Nebeker, treasurer of the United States, \$740,817,419.78 2-3, as follows: Cash, \$174,770,422.97; treasurer's transfer account, \$31,580,588.92; reserves, \$314,858,406; unused certificates, \$1,340,000; bonds held in trust. \$218,278,001.89 2-3; total \$740.817, 415.78 2-3. D. N. Morgan, Treasurer.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 .- Henry W. Furniss and Watson B. Mundeel, of Indiana, have been promoted in the War Department from \$1,000 to \$1,200 a year.

James L. Keach, of Indianapolis, passed through Washington yesterday, from Virginis, on his way to Canada. John R. Smith, of Kendallville, has been appointed a messenger in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing upon the recommendation of Representative McNagny. John B. Dowd, of Indiana, a \$1,000 clerk in the War Department, has been promoted

Representative Wangh has reintroduced his bill of two years ago appropriating \$100,- | cal season is again under way.

000 for the erection of a monument upon the Tippecanoe battleground. He also introduced a number of private pension bills, but he has no hope of securing the passage of any of them, as this Congress is bitterly opposed to pensions.

The Controller of the Currency is advised that J. B. Tandy has been elected vice president of the First National Bank of W. H. Small, of Evansville, is at the

The official vote on the passage of the Wilson bill shows Boatner and Caphart not voting. This makes the total yeas, 239; Private advices from San Francisco say that Paymaster Sullivan, U. S. N., recently tried there on the charge of embezzlement,

has been acquitted. The Senate has confirmed Edward G. Shildman, of West Virginia, register of the land office at Kinglisher, Oklahoma. A fight was made against him because he was not a resident of Oklahoma, but he won.

NO EFFECT ON SILVER.

Passage of the Repeal Bill Did Not Change the Price of White Metal.

New York, Aug. 29.—The Post says: "I might have been supposed that the House's overwhelming majority for repeal would have found some reflection in the silver bullion market. The price of silver, however, has not stirred. It has not been so much as quoted through sales on the Stock Exchange within nineteen days. The open market price, which governs the weekly sales for export of six or seven hundred thousand ounces, has, it is true, declined some 2 or 3 cents per ounce since the last flicker of activity, but this was due to the filling of the enlarged Chinese demand, on which a rise of silver had been based, and to-day's price, even after the decline, stands more than 3 cents above the opening price of August. This comparative strength of silver the face adverse legislation can hardly be without significance. It certainly does not foreshadow any overwhelming break such as the London papers have predicted as a consequence of the silver law's repeal. It is indeed easily credible that the July decline, followed by partial restriction of production, has discounted the whole effect of such a vote. It must not be forgotten that the price of silver, for a year at least, has utterly refused to govern itself by prospects of free coinage, or evan of continued purchases by the United States, and silver, even with treasury purchases suspended, is certainly not valueless. This the Indian council at London has emphatically learned. During the nine weeks since the government forbade free coinage at the Indian mints, London has sold and shipped to India no less than \$5,300,000 worth of silver bullion. China has taken at the lower prices forty times as much silver as it took a year ago. And if the normal use of silver in the arts has been less active, there is surely no proof of

SAILING IN A BALLOON.

Aeronauts Who Were Lost Had a Novel Experience on the Hudson.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 .- The lost aeronauts have been found, and Mile. Juliette Rode has had a most interesting experience. She made a balloon ascension with Captain Carton during the Lafayete Guards' fete Saturday evening and did not get back to New York until 2 o'clock this morning. It was Mile. Rode's first balloon ascension. From 6:30 until 7 o'clock the balloon ascended until it reached an altitude of three thousand feet. At 7:40 the descent was made over the Hudson. The balloon was carried by an air current into the middle of the stream, and they threw out the water anchor. The hoop-mouthed canvas sack filled out and the balloon was checked. A gentle breeze was bloowing straight up the river, and the next hour was passed in ascending the Hudson in the captive bailoon, an experience unique in navigation

A steam yacht came putting up and of fered to assist the aeronauts, but they said they were all right. The batloon's progress up the river was in the nature of a procession, enlivened by much cheerful conversation between the aeronauts and their escort of rowboats. A little before 9 o'clock Captain Carton found that his ballast had given out and that the balloon was beginning to drop toward the water. So the occupants of one of the rowboats were allowed to tow the balloon to land near Alpine, on the western bank of the river, and the aeronauts returned.

(Ex) Watchdog Holmar. "Holman is broken-hearted."-Washington Dis

The barque which held his hopes is lost, And sore his soul it vexes To see the place which long he bossed Filled by a chap from Texas. Dejeated droops the watchdog's tail, His eyes are dim with pain; His bark has dwindled to a wall-He'll never growl again!

He used to be his party's pride, The grand watchdog they dubbed him; But now his virtues they deride, And cruelly they've snubbed him. Tray, Blanch and Sweetheart, all the pack, Snap at his heels in vain; He's muzzled tight, alas, alack-He'll never growl again!

His comrades give him words of cheer; They fain would ease his trouble; Tim Campbell whispers in his ear That fame is but a bubble. The page boys on his desk heap high Sweet flowers from hill and plain; The watchdog merely heaves a sigh-He'll never growl again.

Bourke Cockran takes him by the hand in just his friendhest manner: "Remember, you are still," says Bland, "The hope of Indiana."

Tom Reed upon him comes to call With jokes which physic pain; But useless are their efforts all-He'll never growl again!

The hard, hard times shall pass away, Once more we'll all have money; The land shall flow-O happy day!-With streams of milk and honey. But naught the future can unfold Will ease the watchdog's pain; His tail droops low, his tale is told-He'll never growl again!

-New York Tribune.

Traitor Hill.

New York Herald Senator Hill has grossly abused the high trust committed to his hands. His efforts to pass the Peffer resolution and precipitate irretrievable ruin upon the people, prostrated and suffering as they are under an unprecedented panie, brauds him

a traitor to his country. Benedict Arnold, for personal revenge, tried to deliver his countrymen to an armed foe. David B. Hill, to gratify his personal hatred of Cleveland, tried to deliver them over to the demons of universal rain and despair.

However, the country now has his true measure, and even l'effer, bewbiskered "crank" as he is, probably has more influence in the Senate than this man who so shamefully misrepresents the great State of New York. If anything were needed to complete the revelation of his sordid and petty nature it would be supplied by his speech of yesterday-catering to the freecoinage elements of the West and South making impotent attacks on the administration, grossly insulting and wilifully misrepresenting Secretary Carliele. Hill has hurt no one but himself. "He

meant murder, but he has committed sui-

The Unemployed. Providence Journal.

It is certainly no exaggerated estimate that not far from a million persons ordiparily engaged in manufacturing and mining are now out of work. That means a situation which is certainly not pleasing; in other countries than the United States. it might even be alarming. But it is a sitnation which can be endured in our country for a time without causing deadly distress or necessitating any starvation. The number of unemployed seems large, of course, considered in the aggregate and by itself. But it is really less than 5 per cent. of the whole number of our wage earners. which is not alarmingly in excess of the ordinary percentage of idlepess year in and

Sure Sign. New York Tribune.

SAT BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Charges Against World's Fair Commissioners Burriedly Investigated.

The Ancient Aztec Calendar Interpreted by & Woman-Entries for the Fat Stock

Exhibit to Close on Sept. 20.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29. - The special committee appointed by the national commission to investigate the charges of bribery against Commissioners Beeson and Mercer met today and heard all the evidence in the matter. The investigation was held behind closed doors, and the conclusions reached will not be made public until the report is handed to the national commission to-morrow. F. D. Highee, the furniture juror, socused of attempting to extort money from a safe company, requested the national commission to take the matter out of the hands of the awards committee, as he believed the members of that body were prejudiced against him. The request was granted, and acting Chairman Penn appointed a special investigating committee

What is claimed to be the correct interpretation of the ancient Azteo calendar was made public for the first time to-day, at the meeting of the Anthropological Congress, in the Authropological building, at the world's fair. Scholars of international reputation declare it to be the most important discovery in its way of the century. as it fornishes a key to much of the ancient life and arts of at least six different nations that inhabited Mexico and Central America centuries ago. This disclosure was made by a woman, Mrs. Zelia Nuttall, one of the judges of ethnology at the fair, who read a lengthy paper before the congress, in which she explained the wonderful calendar. Dr. Damel G. Drinton, A. B. is president of the congress, and he said interpretation endar would, in all probability, eventually lead to the translation of the hieroglyphics carved on the ruins of the ancient country in Mexico and Central America, and thus reveal the them. The scholars who heard Mrs. Nottall's interpretation were almost unanimous in pronouncing it to be in advance of any calendar system now in use. Its accuracy and perfection are convincing evidence of the high civilization and mathematical attainments of the ancient inhabitante of America. It was estimated that no less than four thousand years of astronomical observations would have been necessary to perfect the calendar. A complete cyclical of the calendar referring to the revolution of the moon and earth about the sun covers a of 1.0.4 years. entirely different from any calendar system known in ancient Europe, Asia or Airios. It shows that ancient inhabitants of America were familiar with the movements of the planets Jupiter. Venus. Mercury and perhaps Mars, as well as those of the earth and moon. The discovery is considered important, not only astronomically. but because the symbolism to judge the religion, architecture and even the domestic life of the ancient people that used it was drawn from their calendar system.

A grand naval parade on the lagoons at Jackson Park took place to-night. . It included over twenty-five special foreign and domestic craft, decorated with lanterna and various light effects, besides the many small boats that have heretofore been an attraction in these night parades. A successful effort was made to excel any previous displays of the kind, and all arrangements were made with this object in view. Most of the boats carried musicians and singers. The line of parade was around the wooded island, through the north caual, and then twice around the grand basin, The shores of the lagoons and canals through which the pageant passed were crowded with people.

The national convention of grocers and butchers of the United States is to ccour at the world's fair Wednesday. The members of this organization will assemble at 1 o'clock in front of the Administration Building, and march to Festival Hall. where, at 2 o'clock, the exercises will be commenced by an address of welcome by Mayor Harrison. It is expected that the attendance of those directly or indirectly identified with the business of food distribution will be very large, a number coming from various parts of the country on exencions. The retail grocers and butchers of Chicago co-operate, as does the Clerks' Association of Illinois.

There was a parade of over \$2,000,000 worth of blooded horses through the thoroughfares of the White City to-day. The equine aristocracy of the world we represented in it. The blooded animals of America led the cavalcade, and following came those of Russia, France, England and

Germany. The day was cold and raw and the attendance at the big live stock pavilion to witness the awarding of premiums to the horses and cattle was less than it has been at any previous day. Cleveland bay horses were judged for awards.

Chief Buchanan, of the agricultural department, to-day announced that the date for closing entries for the fat-stock exhibit at the world's fair has been extended to Sept. 20. The exhibit begins Oct. 16 and closes Oct. 28. Entries should be addressed to the chief of the department of live stock, World's Columbian Exposition.

The total admissions to-day were 166,358, of which 1:5,912 were paid.

A Square Mile of Wheat Cut.

LARIMORE, N. D., Aug. 29 .- Modern science and the skill of the best farming talent of the greatest farming country in the world combined to-day in giving to the nations of the earth an exhibition such as they never before caw. Before the eyes of the foreign commissioners and visiting newspaper men a square mile of ripe wheat melted away like snow before a summer enn, and when noon came over 320 acres of grain had been laid low and stacked up in heaps about one of the finest and best equipped farms in North Dakota. The town of Larimore is nothing but but a corner of the vast estate of A. F. Larimore, whose acres number sixteen thousand, of which ten thousand are sown with wheat. The army of men who work in the great fields reside in the bamlet bearing the name of the proprietor of the farm. From the railroad track to the south lay the square mile of wheat waiting for the harvest. The slightest possible touch of frost the previous night had not injured the grain, but had given a hint of the necessity of action. The guests arrived during the night from Grand Forks, gathered to see the attack and at the word from Mr. Larimore forty-live binders, manned by 150 men, started from one side of the field, and with all the speed of the most modern appliances out great swaths and threw the grain behind them to even and well-stacked rows. It was more like magic than reality to many of the foreigners, who gazed spellbound at the work. Others more accustomed to modern agricultural methods watched with approval for awhile and then went shooting or on a tour of inspection of the farm.

A Nuisance that Should Be Absted.

The refuse from the strawboard works is killing the fish in White River by the bundreds and thousands. Parties who visited the river at Moss Island milis yesterday state that the bunks are lined with dead fish. The water above the dam is a mass of dead and dying fish. The stench is becoming unbearable, and the health in that section is in great danger. All along the river the dying fish may be seen in large numbers.

Wants Greater Speed.

Atlanta Journal. "We move that Nancy Hanks be hitched to the 'good times that are coming.' " says editor Molntosh, after much ponderous pondering.

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